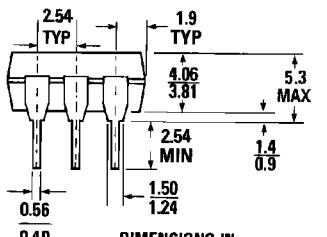
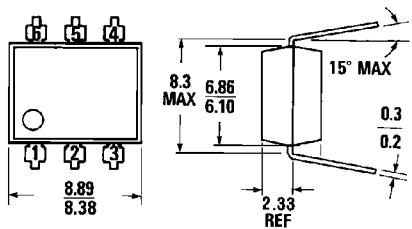




PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOISOLATOR

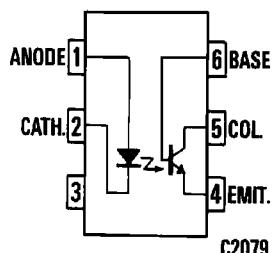
TIL111

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



DIMENSIONS IN mm
PACKAGE CODE K

ST1603A



C2079

DESCRIPTION

The TIL111 is a phototransistor-type optically coupled isolator. An infrared emitting diode manufactured from specially grown gallium arsenide is selectively coupled with an NPN silicon phototransistor. The device is supplied in a standard plastic six-pin dual-in-line package.

FEATURES

- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) recognized File #E90700

APPLICATIONS

- Power supply regulators
- Digital logic inputs
- Microprocessor inputs
- Appliance sensor systems
- Industrial controls

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless Otherwise Specified)

TOTAL PACKAGE

Storage temperature	-55°C to 150°C
Operating temperature	-55°C to 100°C
Lead temperature (soldering, 10 sec)	260°C
Total package power dissipation at 25°C (LED plus detector)	260 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	3.3 mW/°C

INPUT DIODE

Forward DC current	100 mA
Reverse voltage	3 V
Peak forward current (1 μs pulse, 300 pps)	3.0 A
Power dissipation 25°C ambient	150 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	2 mW/°C

OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Power dissipation at 25°C	150 mW
Derate linearly from 25°C	2 mW/°C
V_{CEO}	30 V
V_{CBO}	70 V
V_{ECO}	7 V
Collector current (continuous)	100 mA



PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOISOLATOR

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Free-Air Temperature)

INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TIL111			UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
INPUT DIODE						
Input diode static reverse current	I_R			10	μA	$V_R=3\text{ V}$
Input diode static forward voltage	V_F		1.2	1.4	V	$I_F=16\text{ mA}$
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR						
Collector-base breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CBO}$	70			V	$I_C=10\text{ }\mu A, I_E=0, I_F=0$
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	30			V	$I_C=1\text{ mA}, I_B=0, I_F=0$
Emitter-base breakdown voltage	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	7			V	$I_F=10\text{ }\mu A, I_C=0, I_E=0$
Transistor static forward current current transfer ratio	h_{FE}	100	300			$V_{CE}=5\text{ V}, I_C=10\text{ mA}, I_E=0$

TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TIL111			UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
On-state collector current						
Phototransistor operation	$I_{C(on)}$	2	7		mA	$V_{CE}=0.4\text{ V}, I_F=16\text{ mA}, I_E=0$
	$I_{C(on)}$				μA	$V_{CE}=0.4\text{ V}, I_F=16\text{ mA}, I_E=0$
Off-state collector current						
Phototransistor operation	$I_{C(off)}$		1	50	nA	$V_{CE}=10\text{ V}, I_F=0, I_E=0$
	$I_{C(off)}$		0.1	20		$V_{CE}=10\text{ V}, I_F=0, I_E=0$
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$		0.25	0.4	V	$I_C=2\text{ mA}, I_F=16\text{ mA}, I_E=0$

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (At 25°C Free-Air Temperature)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TIL111			UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
Rise time	Phototransistor operation	t_r		5	10	μs
Fall time		t_f				$V_{CC}=10\text{ V}, I_{C(on)}=2\text{ mA}, R_L = 100\Omega$
Rise time	Photodiode operation	t_r		1		μs
Fall time		t_f				$V_{CC}=10\text{ V}, I_{C(on)}=20\text{ }\mu A, R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TIL111			UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
Input-to-output internal resistance	r_{IO}	10^{11}			Ω	$V_{SO}=\pm 1.5\text{ kV}$
Input-to-output capacitance	C_{IO}		1	1.3	pF	$V_{in-out}=0, f=1\text{ MHz}$, See Note 6
Isolation voltage	V_{iso}	7500			VAC-PEAK	$I_{IO}\leq 1\text{ }\mu A, 1\text{ minute}$
		5300			VAC-RMS	$I_{IO}\leq 1\text{ }\mu A, 1\text{ minute}$



PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOISOLATOR

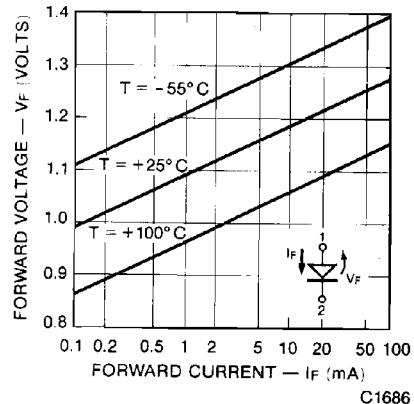


Fig. 1. Forward Voltage vs.
Current

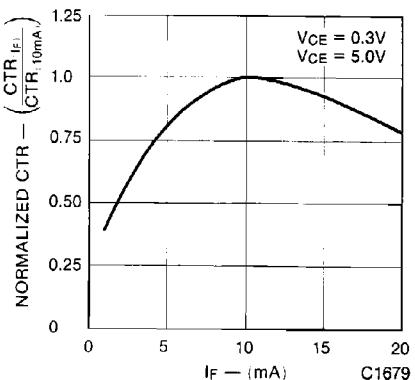


Fig. 2. Normalized CTR vs.
Forward Current

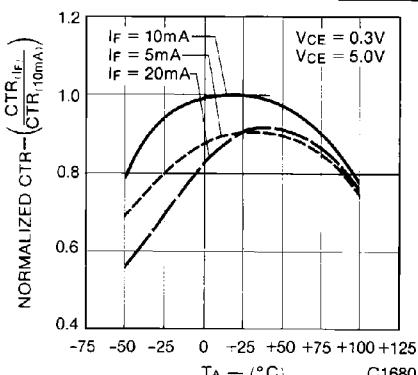


Fig. 3. Normalized CTR vs.
Temperature

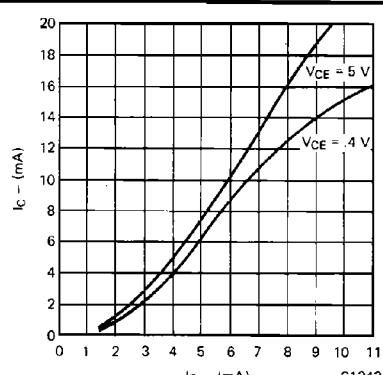


Fig. 4. Collector Current vs.
Forward Current

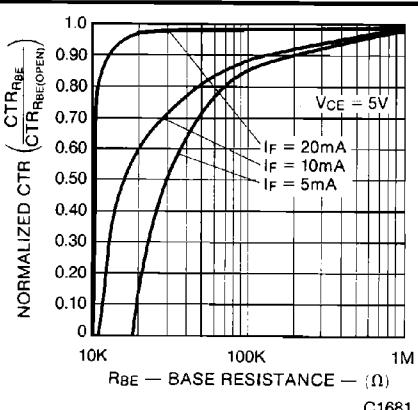


Fig. 5. CTR vs. R_{BE} (Unsaturated)

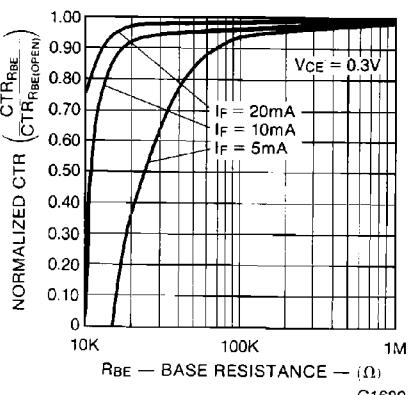


Fig. 6. CTR vs. R_{BE} (Saturated)



PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTOISOLATOR

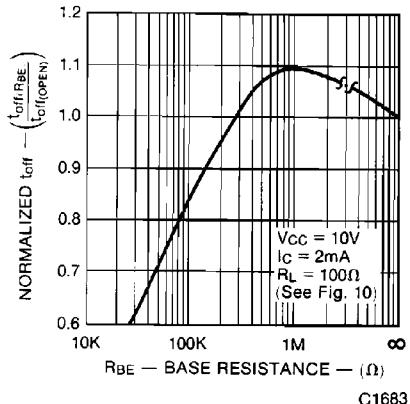


Fig. 7. Normalized T_{off} vs. R_{BE}

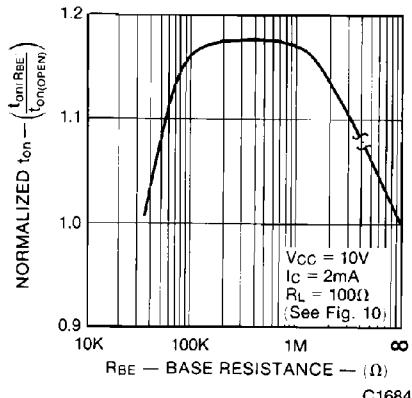


Fig. 8. Normalized T_{on} vs. R_{BE}

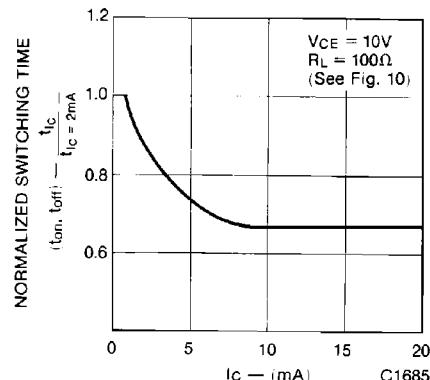


Fig. 9. Switching Time vs. I_C

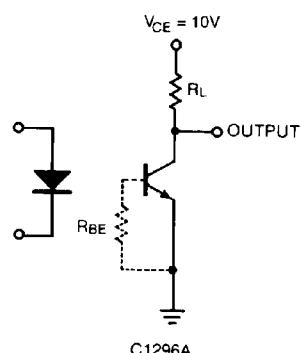


Fig. 10. Switching Time Test Circuit

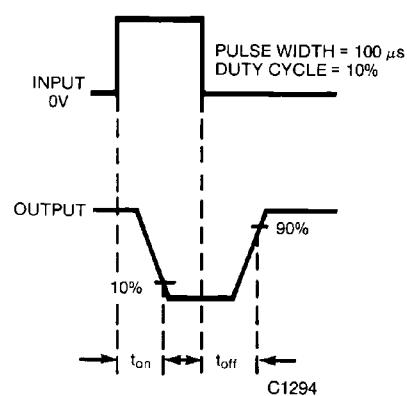


Fig. 11. Switching Time Waveforms